GUIDE LINE FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION BY CANDIDATES HAVING QUALIFICATION EQUIVALENT TO OR HIGHER THAN THE ONE PRESCRIBED IN THE NOTIFICATION

The qualification prescribed in the Special Rules for a post is included in One Time Registration profile. The candidates who do not possess the prescribed qualification for a post, will see an 'ineligible' button while trying to apply for the post. Then click the 'why I am ineligible' link for submission of application by candidates having qualification equivalent to or higher than the one prescribed in the notification.

The candidates who possess qualifications equal to or higher than the prescribed one may apply online by clicking the 'why I am ineligible' link.
**Kerala PSC Recruitment 2015**

**Kerala PSC** invites applications for the posts of Executive Engineer and Asst. Executive Engineer under the Kerala State Highway andaltenance Department.

**Eligibility Criteria:**
- Candidate must have completed minimum 3 years of experience.
- Must be a graduate in Engineering.
- Age limit: 18 to 34 years.

**Salary Range:**
- Executive Engineer: 21,240/- to 34,500/-. 
- Asst. Executive Engineer: 15,200/- to 23,100/-. 

**How to Apply:**
- Applications must be submitted through the official website www.keralapsc.gov.in.
- Apply online from 14th July to 19th August 2015.
- Application fee: Rs. 200/-. 

**Important Dates:**
- Last date for submission of application: 19th August 2015.
- Exam date: To be announced.

**Application Fee:**
- Rs. 200/- for General candidates.
- Rs. 100/- for SC/ST candidates.

**Notification & Apply:**
- Visit the official website for notification details and apply online.

**Notification Link:**
- [www.keralapsc.gov.in](http://www.keralapsc.gov.in)

**Apply Now:**
- [Apply Online](http://www.keralapsc.gov.in)

**Login & ApplyNOW:**
- [Login & ApplyNOW](http://www.keralapsc.gov.in)

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FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

I have this day medically examined Smt.............................. by appearance is ..................... and her standards of vision are as follows.

(i) Distant Vision .......... Snellen .......... Snellen
(ii) Near Vision ............. Snellen .......... Snellen

Standards of Vision

(i) Field of Vision .............. Normal
(ii) Any morbid condition of the eyes or Lids of

Date: Name and Designation of the

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(i) Field of Vision .............. Normal
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Date: Name and Designation of the
(Locomotor Disability/Cerebral Palsy, Hearing Impairment, Low Vision)

5.2 (a) 24/01/2011 onwards, G.O.(P)P/7/2011/SWD dated 24/01/11 is amended to extend the benefit of the Locomotor Disability/Cerebral Palsy, Hearing Impairment, Low Vision (LDCP, HI, LV) to the candidates who have not been granted any relaxation in the passed examination.

5.2 (b) The candidates who have already been granted relaxation in the passed examination as per G.O.(P)P/7/2011/SWD dated 24/01/11 for the Locomotor Disability/Cerebral Palsy, Hearing Impairment, Low Vision (LDCP, HI, LV), shall be considered as eligible for the relaxation as per the above amendment, subject to the changed relaxation norms.

5.2 (c) The relaxation norms for Locomotor Disability/Cerebral Palsy, Hearing Impairment, Low Vision (LDCP, HI, LV) are as per KS & SSR Part II Rule 10 (a)(ii).
1. If AB means 25, BC means 57, BD means 58, then CABD is:
   (a) 7825  (b) 2578  (c) 7285  (d) 5827

2. The price of two tables and three chairs is Rs.5900. What will be the price of six tables and nine chairs?
   (a) Rs.16800  (b) Rs.11200  (c) Rs.22400  (d) Data inadequate

3. What are the following places in common? Sanchi, Sarnath, Gaya
   (a) Jain centres  (b) Buddhist centres  (c) Muslim holy places  (d) Christian holy places

4. I am three times as old as my son. The sum of our ages is:
   (a) 48 years  (b) 72 years  (c) 64 years  (d) 60 years

5. Select the one which is different from others:
   (a) 32  (b) 62  (c) 46  (d) 33

6. By selling a bicycle for Rs. 2850 a shopkeeper gains 14%. If the profit is reduced to 8%, then the selling price will be:
   (a) Rs.2700  (b) Rs.2600  (c) Rs.2800  (d) Rs.3000

7. A sum of money at compound interest becomes eight times annually. For how much time will the same amount at the same compound rate become sixteen times?
   (a) 6 years  (b) 5 years  (c) 8 years  (d) 4 years

8. When the price of a toy was increased by 20%, the number of toys sold was decreased by 15%. What was its effect on the total sales of the shop?
   (a) 2% decrease  (b) 4% increase  (c) 2% increase  (d) 4% decrease

9. Work: Fatigue :: Germ:?
   (a) Disease  (b) Doctor  (c) Medicine  (d) Clinic

10. Two successive price increases of 10% and 20% will be equivalent to a single discount of:
    (a) 36%  (b) 35%  (c) 24%  (d) 27%

11. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
    (a) Ginger  (b) Potato  (c) Sugar beat  (d) Chilli

12. The average of first 100 positive integers is:
    (a) 50.5  (b) 100  (c) 51  (d) 49.5

13. Find the odd word:
    (a) Square  (b) Sphere  (c) Rectangle  (d) Circle

14. A sum of money becomes eight times in 3 years, if the rate is compounded annually. For how much time will the same amount at the same compound rate become sixteen times?
    (a) 3 years  (b) 6 years  (c) 8 years  (d) 10 years

15. 8,17,36,75,?
    (a) 154  (b) 124  (c) 147  (d) 154

16. 1.14 expressed as a percent of 1.9 is:
    (a) 6%  (b) 10%  (c) 60%  (d) 90%

17. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
    (a) Fox  (b) Horse  (c) Frog  (d) Cat

18. In a family, the average age of a father and mother is 35 years. The average age of the father, mother and their only son is 27 years. What is the age of the son?
    (a) 12 years  (b) 10.5 years  (c) 11 years  (d) 12 years

19. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
    (a) Thermal plants  (b) Nuclear plants  (c) Medical  (d) Rhythm

20. The marked price of an article is Rs.2300. It is to be sold at Rs.2448 at two successive discounts. If the first discount is 10%, then the second discount is:
    (a) 15%  (b) 20%  (c) 10%  (d) 5%

21. Which has the same pattern of consonants?
    (a) 15, 24, 37  (b) 9, 18, 30  (c) 14, 24, 36  (d) 13, 25, 37

22. The difference between simple interest and compound interest of a certain sum of money at 20% per annum for 3 years is Rs.48. Then the sum is:
    (a) Rs.1000  (b) Rs.1500  (c) Rs.1200  (d) Rs.2000
1. He was the court appointed lawyer for fifty-six INDIGENT defendants (Select the synonym of the word given in CAPITAL letters)
   (a) Indian (b) Poor (c) Guilty (d) Untried
2. Gopi had to stand on his feet very early in his life (Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiomatic phrase underlined)
   (a) To be physically strong(b) To be inelastic(c) To stand erect (d) To be successful
3. Which pair is incorrect?
   (a) Rheumatism (b) Paralysis (c) Moon-Celestial (d) Hell-Infernal
4. The sound made by jackals:
   (a) Howl (b) Bray (c) Usual (d) Universal
5. Velu Thampy Dalawa _____ a brave
   (a) Ventriloquist (b) Ambidextrous (c) have been (d) will be
6. 'Eulogistic' is the antonym of:
   (a) Regularize (b) Clarify (c) Pangram (d) Rhyme
7. There _____ no showers since last month.
   (a) is (b) were (c) have been (d) will be
8. Select the correctly spelt word:
   (a) Vitriolistic (b) Cadetistous (c) Bilingual (d) Scholar
9. 10. She proved herself very ______ in Chess.
    (a) adopt (b) adapt (c) adept (d) None of these
11. The housewife _____ the cakes burning, and ran to switch off the oven.
    (a) smell (b) smells (c) smelt (d) smelling
12. We had a discussion _____ what we should do.
    (a) about (b) at (c) on (d) to
13. He takes interest _____ film making:
    (a) in (b) on (c) with (d) no preposition
14. He takes interest _____ film making:
    (a) in (b) on (c) with (d) no preposition
15. One who pretends to be what he is not:
    (a) Hypocrite (b) Imposter (c) didn’t go (d) doing
16. 'Bona fide' is:
    (a) In good faith (b) Birth place (c) Interment (d) Internment
17. The housewife _____ the cakes burning, and ran to switch off the oven.
    (a) smell (b) smells (c) smelt (d) smelling
18. Detaining and confining someone:
    (a) To detain (b) To punish (c) To suspect (d) To make
19. The belief that God is everything and everything is god:
    (a) Pantheism (b) Atheism (c) Exist (d) Redemption
20.   Do you believe in love
    (a) in (b) on (c) with (d) no preposition
21. One who criticizes popular beliefs which he thinks are mistaken or unwise:
    (a) Philistine (b) Iconoclast (c) Imposter (d) Cannabis
22. Something that relates to everyone in the world:
    (a) General (b) Common (c) Usual (d) Universal
23. Choose the correctly spelt word:
    (a) Convince (b) Convivial (c) Honourary (d) Conventional
24. He is not at all proud.
    (a) But (b) Though (c) Because (d) Since
25. One who hates mankind:
   (a) Philanthropist (b) Misanthrope (c) Cynic (d) Euthanasia

**General English**

**Answers**

1. She told ____ me an interesting story.
   (a) to (b) with (c) about (d) no preposition needed
2. The two made friends:
   (a) How (b) Low (c) Both (d) Trumpet
3. He is not at all proud.
   (a) But (b) Though (c) Because (d) Since
4. To have plans that are unlikely to be fulfilled
   (a) Road (b) Run (c) Think (d) Take
5. The antonym of ‘Bamien’ is:
   (a) Fertile (b) Dry (c) Uncultivated (d) Wet
6. 'Eulogistic' is the antonym of:
   (a) Regularize (b) Clarify (c) Pangram (d) Rhyme
7. John usually goes to work ___ bus.
   (a) by (b) in (c) on (d) with
8. Do you believe in love
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Modern India: Governor General and Viceroys

1. He was born with a withered arm and no left hand. He was appointed Viceroy of India in 1926.
   - Warren Hastings

2. The Viceroy during the Mopla revolt of 1921:
   - Lord Linlithgow

3. The Viceroy who undertook the restoration of the Constituent Assembly held on 9th December, 1946:
   - Lord Hardinge I

4. The Governor General who was impeached by the British Parliament:
   - Lord Hardinge II

5. The Governor General when the first Census was held in 1872:
   - Lord Linlithgow

6. The Viceroy who was later killed by a bomb in Pakistan in 1988:
   - Lord Hardinge II

7. The last Viceregal Officer of the Bengal Presidency:
   - Wavell

8. The Governor General who was called "Maker of Modern India":
   - Lord Curzon

9. The Governor General during the Delhi Durbar of 1877:
   - Lord Lytton

10. The Viceroy who announced the date of transfer of power by the Indian government:
    - Lord Mountbatten

11. Who suppressed the mutiny of Wahabis?
    - Lord Wellesley

12. Who was the Governor General during the Napoleonic wars?
    - Lord Bentick

13. The Governor General who annealed Satara to British India, the first princely state to be annexed to British India under Doctrine of Lapsy:
    - Lord William Bentick

14. The Viceroy who was wounded in the Battle of Ypres in 1915 and lost an eye. Later he became Viceroy of India. His name is:
    - Sir Henry Rawlinson

15. The Viceroy during the Chauri Chaura incident:
    - Lord Hardinge II

16. The Viceroy during the first sitting of the Constituent Assembly held on 9th December, 1946:
    - Lord Hardinge I

17. The Governor General whose body was cut open with a sword and no left hand. He was appointed Vicereine of India in 1908. Name this person:
    - Lord Mayo

18. He was born with a withered arm and no left hand. He served as the Viceroy of India. Name this person:
    - Lord William Bentick

19. The Viceroy of India during the period of:
    - Lord Ripon

20. The Governor General who was injured in a car accident which he was traveling in along with Lord Linlithgow.
    - Lord Hardinge I

21. Who was the Viceroy when Prince of Wales visited India in 1817?
    - Lord Hardinge II

22. Who was the Viceroy when Prince of Wales visited India in 1921?
    - Lord Hardinge II

23. Who was the Viceroy when Queen Victoria passed away?
    - Lord Rippon

24. Who was the Governor General when the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act?
    - Mountbatten

25. Who was the Governor General when the British Parliament declared as the Empress of India in 1877?
    - Lytton

26. Who was the Governor General when the Cabinet Mission visited India?
    - Wavell

27. In World War One this person was wounded in the Battle of Ypres and lost an eye. Later he became Viceroy of India. His name is:
    - Mountbatten

28. Mountbatten stepped down from the position of Governor General of India in 1948:
    - Lord Linlithgow

29. Who was the Governor General who introduced the "Auvergner of British India"?
    - Lord Curzon

30. Name the Governor General who is called the "Maker of Modern India"?
    - Lord Hardinge I

31. Name the Governor General who was called "Akbar of British India"?
    - Lord Mayo

32. Name the Governor General who introduced the Province of Bengal?
    - Lord Mayo

33. Name the Governor General who introduced the Province of Bombay?
    - Lord Hardinge I

34. The college established by the British at Ajmer was named after the Viceroy:
    - The Viceroy of India during the Mopla revolt of 1921:

35. The Governor General who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?
    - Lord Dalhousie

36. The Governor General who introduced the Province of Madras?
    - Lord Dalhousie

37. The Governor General who introduced the Province of Bengal?
    - Lord Northbrook

38. The Governor General when Calcutta medical college was founded:
    - Lord Hardinge II

39. Who was the Governor General when Treaty of Amritsar was signed between Jai Singh and the East India Company?
    - Lord Hardinge I

40. The Viceroy who died at Ghazipore on 10 March 1856?
    - Lord Hardinge II

41. The Governor General who died at Ghazipore on 10 March 1856?
    - Lord Hardinge II

42. The Governor General who announced the end of British rule in India:
    - Lord Mountbatten

43. The Viceroy of India during the Delhi Durbar of 1877:
    - Lord Hardinge I

44. Who was the Governor General when India got independence:
    - Lord Mountbatten

45. The Viceroy when Muslim League was formed in 1906:
    - Lord Lytton

46. Who was the Viceroy when the Rowlatt Act was passed?
    - Lord Hardinge II

47. Who was the Governor General when the first railway line was established between Bombay and Thana?
    - Lord Linlithgow

48. Who was the Governor General when the first telegraph line was established between Kolkata and Agra?
    - Lord Hardinge II

49. Who was the Governor General who introduced the Province of Madras?
    - Lord Dalhousie

50. Who was the Governor General who introduced the Province of Bombay?
    - Lord Dalhousie

51. The Viceroy of India during the Delhi Durbar of 1877:
    - Lord Lytton

52. The Viceroy when Rowlatt Act was passed?
    - Lord Hardinge II

53. The Viceroy when the partition of Bengal was repealed in 1911:
    - Lord Minto

54. Who was the Governor General when the First Round Table Conference was held?
    - Lord Curzon

55. The Viceroy who announced the date of transfer of power by the Indian government:
    - Lord Mountbatten

56. The Viceroy when the capital of British India was transferred from Kolkata to Delhi?
    - Lord Hardinge II

57. Who was the Viceroy who resigned his position as Chief of the Indian Army:
    - Lord Hardinge II

58. Who was the Governor General when the First Round Table Conference was held?
    - Lord Curzon

59. Who raised a para-military force called Imperial Service Corps, which was a group of Indians and only imposed by British commanders?
    - Lord Hardinge II

60. Who was the Governor General when the government assumed power in 1947?
    - Lord Mountbatten

61. Who was the Governor General who died at Ghazipore on 10 March 1856?
    - Lord Hardinge II

62. Who was the Viceroy when capital of British India was transferred from Kolkata to Delhi?
    - Lord Hardinge II

63. Who was the Governor General when Tipu Sultan was defeated and killed in the Fourth Mysore War?
    - Lord Hardinge I

64. Who was the Governor General when the East India Company began to use the title "Empress of India"?
    - Lord Hardinge I

65. Who was the Governor General who introduced the Province of Bengal?
    - Lord Dalhousie

66. Who was the Governor General who introduced the Province of Madras?
    - Lord Dalhousie

67. Who was the Governor General who introduced the Province of Bombay?
    - Lord Dalhousie

68. Who was the Governor General who introduced the Province of Bengal?
    - Lord Dalhousie

69. Who was the Governor General who introduced the Province of Madras?
    - Lord Dalhousie

70. Who was Lord Hardinge I?

71. Who was the Viceroy when INC launched Quit India Movement?
    - Lord Hardinge II

72. Who was the Governor General when Treaty of Amritsar was signed between Jai Singh and the East India Company?
    - Lord Hardinge I

73. Who was the Governor General when Edward VII was declared as the Empress of India?
    - Lord Hardinge II

74. Who was the Governor General who was impeached by the British Parliament:
    - Lord Hardinge II

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99. Who was the Governor General who introduced the Province of Madras?
    - Lord Dalhousie

100. Who was the Governor General who introduced the Province of Bombay?
    - Lord Dalhousie
7. What is Firewall in a Computer Network?

4. The hardware part of a computer with numbers, letters and symbols on it is called:

(a) Mouse  (b) Keyboard (c) UPS  (d) Monitor

5. Which of the following is not correct method of editing the cell content?

(a) Press F6 key (b) Press F2 key  (c) Click on Formula Bar

6. A program that translates one instruction at a time into machine language and executes it is called:

(a) Assembler (b) Compiler (c) Linker  (d) Assembler and Compiler

7. Which of the following is not a memory device in computer?

(a) RAM  (b) ROM (c) EPROM  (d) Floppy disk

8. In a broad sense a railway track is an example of:

(a) Full-Duplex  (b) Half-Duplex

Simplex (c) All of the above (d) None of the above

9. A software that acts as an interface between the user and the inner workings of the internet is called:

(a) Search engine (b) Browser  (c) World Wide Web  (d) All of the above

10. Which of the following commands is called to reboot the Computer?

(a) Ctrl+Alt+Del  (b) Ctrl+Alt+Tab (c) Ctrl+F3  (d) Ctrl+Alt+F2

18. DNS is the abbreviation of:

(a) Dynamic Name System  (b) Domain Name System (c) Dynamic Network System  (d) Domain Network System

19. In MS Word you can force a page break by:

(a) Positioning the cursor at appropriate place and press Ctrl+Enter  (b) Positioning the cursor at appropriate place and press Alt+Enter

(c) Using F12 key (d) None of the above

20. In Windows, the key combination to close a window is:

(a) Ctrl+A  (b) Ctrl+Esc (c) Alt+F4  (d) Ctrl+Alt+Del

21. What is the short cut key to open the drop down menu?

(a) Ctrl+F2  (b) Alt+F2  (c) Shift+F2  (d) Ctrl+F2

22. Which component of the motherboard links CPU with the other parts of computer?

(a) System bus  (b) Input Unit  (c) Primary Memory  (d) ALU

23. Which of the following has the least storage capacity?

(a) CD-ROM  (b) Hard Disk (c) 3.5” Floppy Disk  (d) Zip Disk

24. Which file’s start MS Word?

(a) Winword.exe  (b) MS Word.exe  (c) Word 2007.exe  (d) Word.exe

25. The XP in Windows XP stands for:

(a) Extra personal  (b) Extra Premium  (c) Extra Peculiar  (d) Experience

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**Information Technology**

**Abbreviations related to Information technology**

ACL - Access control list
ADSL - Asymmetric digital subscriber line
AES - Advanced Encryption Standard
ANSI - American National Standards Institute
ARP - Address Resolution Protocol
ATM - Asynchronous Transfer Mode
Border Gateway Protocol (routing protocol)
BSSID - Basic service set (Wi-Fi)
CIDR - Classless Inter-Domain Routing
Committed Information Rate (Frame Relay)
CL - Command line interpreter
CM - Customer premises equipment
CRC - Cyclic redundancy check
CSU/DSU - Channel service unit / data service unit
DCB - Data communication equipment
DES - Data Encryption Standard
DHCP - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DNS - Domain Name System
DRAM - Dynamic random-access memory
DSL - Digital Subscriber Line
DSLAM - Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer
DTED - Data Terminal Equipment
EHA - Ethernet Hardware Address (MAC address)
EIA - Electronics Industry Alliance
EIGRP - Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol
EOR - End Of Frame (HDLC, etc.)
ESS - Extended service set (Wi-Fi group)
FCC - Federal Communications Commission (US)
FCFS - Frame check sequence (Ethernet)
FDIO - Fiber Distributed Data Interface
FTP - File Transfer Protocol
GBIC - Gigabit interface converter
Gbps - Gigabit per second
HDLC - High-level Data Link Control
http - Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTTPS - Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
IANA - Internet Assigned Number Authority
ICMP - Internet Control Message Protocol

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**Answers**

1. Which one of the following is used to write files for the web?
   (a) HTML  (b) HTML (c) FTP  (d) HTML (d) HTTP

2. Three main parts of a processor are:
   (a) ALU, Control Unit and Register (b) ALU, Control Unit and RAM (c) Cache, Control Unit and RAM (d) Cache, Control Unit and RAM

3. In a document you can label a graphic or part of a graphic by inserting:
   (a) Field  (b) Object (c) Comment  (d) Text box

4. The hardware part of a computer with numbers, letters and symbols on it is called:
   (a) Mouse  (b) Keyboard (c) UPS  (d) Monitor

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7. Which of the following is not a memory device in computer?
   (a) RAM  (b) ROM (c) EPROM  (d) Floppy disk

8. In a broad sense a railway track is an example of:
   (a) Full-Duplex  (b) Half-Duplex

Simplex (c) All of the above (d) None of the above

9. A software that acts as an interface between the user and the inner workings of the internet is called:
   (a) Search engine (b) Browser  (c) World Wide Web  (d) All of the above

10. Which of the following commands is called to reboot the Computer?
   (a) Ctrl+Alt+Del  (b) Ctrl+Alt+Tab (c) Ctrl+F3  (d) Ctrl+Alt+F2

18. DNS is the abbreviation of:
   (a) Dynamic Name System  (b) Domain Name System (c) Dynamic Network System  (d) Domain Network System

19. In MS Word you can force a page break by:
   (a) Positioning the cursor at appropriate place and press Ctrl+Enter  (b) Positioning the cursor at appropriate place and press Alt+Enter

(c) Using F12 key (d) None of the above

20. In Windows, the key combination to close a window is:
   (a) Ctrl+A  (b) Ctrl+Esc (c) Alt+F4  (d) Ctrl+Alt+Del

21. What is the short cut key to open the drop down menu?
   (a) Ctrl+F2  (b) Alt+F2  (c) Shift+F2  (d) Ctrl+F2

22. Which component of the motherboard links CPU with the other parts of computer?
   (a) System bus  (b) Input Unit  (c) Primary Memory  (d) ALU

23. Which of the following has the least storage capacity?
   (a) CD-ROM  (b) Hard Disk (c) 3.5” Floppy Disk  (d) Zip Disk

24. Which file’s start MS Word?
   (a) Winword.exe  (b) MS Word.exe  (c) Word 2007.exe  (d) Word.exe

25. The XP in Windows XP stands for:
   (a) Extra personal  (b) Extra Premium  (c) Extra Peculiar  (d) Experience

---

**Answers**

1. Which one of the following commands is used to save the future use?
   (a) Translate the entire program at a time
   (b) Object code is saved for the future use
   (c) Translates one instruction at a time
   (d) It is used for testing a program

2. Which of the following is not a memory device?
   (a) CD-ROM  (b) Hard Disk (c) 3.5” Floppy Disk  (d) Zip Disk

3. Which file’s start MS Word?
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4. The XP in Windows XP stands for:
   (a) Extra personal  (b) Extra Premium  (c) Extra Peculiar  (d) Experience

---

**Answers**

1. O.C.R. stands for:
   (a) Optical Character Recognition
   (b) Optical Code Recognition
   (c) Object Code Recognition
   (d) Optical Readout

2. All the characters that a device can use is called its:
   (a) Skill set  (b) Characters codes
   (c) Keyboard characters  (d) Character set

3. ______ key is used in combination with another key to perform a specific task:
   (a) Control  (b) Tab
   (c) Alt  (d) Space bar

4. Which utility is used to transfer files and exchange messages?
   (a) WWW  (b) Web browsers
   (c) HyperText  (d) E-mail

5. Select the odd one out:
   (a) MICR  (b) Speaker
   (c) Optical code reader(s)  (d) Optic code readout

6. Which language is directly understood by the computer without translation programmes?
   (a) High Level Language
   (b) Assembly Language
   (c) Machine language
   (d) None of the above

7. What does EBCDIC stands for?
   (a) Extended Binary Coded Decimal
   (b) Extended Binary Code
   (c) Extended Binary Case
   (d) Extended Binary Case

8. The octal equivalent of 1110001 is:
   (a) 71  (b) 161 (c) 113  (d) 121
leadership responsibilities

* (Single Citizenship), (Rule of Law), (Vicissitudes of Election), (Collective Responsibility), (Institutional Legislature)" with the words in the middle of the line.

* collective powers (Nominal Powers) in the Parliament, and the powers of the President in the Union (Lower House) during the session of the Parliament, and the powers of the President in the Union (Upper House).

* include to the House of Representatives and the Second Chamber (Bicameral Constitution), (Rule of Law), (Legislation) (Vilification of Constitution).

* state constitutional rules, and constitutional rules, and constitutional rules, and constitutional rules.

* the conceptual idea (Authority to interpret the Constitution) in a democratic state (Federalism).

* the size of the country, the size of the country, the size of the country, and the size of the country.
Members of the interim government outside the Council Room in the Viceroy’s House, New Delhi, shortly before their swearing-in ceremony. From left to right: Sarat Chandra Bose, Jagiwan Ram, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Asaf Ali, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Syed Ali Zaeer.

MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External Affairs(also Vice President)</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>Vallabhbhai Patel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Food</td>
<td>Rajendra Prasad</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
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<td>Arts, Education and Health</td>
<td>Shahaat Khan Ahmed</td>
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<tr>
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<td>John Mathai</td>
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<tr>
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<td>C. Rajapalalchari</td>
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<td>Jagiwan Ram</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Railways and Communications</td>
<td>Asaf Ali</td>
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CHANGES 15 OCTOBER 1946

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<tr>
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<td>Health</td>
<td>Ghazanfar Ali Khan</td>
<td>All-India Muslim League</td>
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<tr>
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Sessions of the Constituent Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Session</td>
<td>9-23 December, 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Session</td>
<td>20-25 January, 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third Session</td>
<td>28 April - 2 May, 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth Session</td>
<td>14-31 July, 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifth Session</td>
<td>14-30 August, 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixth Session</td>
<td>27 January, 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh Session</td>
<td>4 November, 1948 - 8 January, 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth Session</td>
<td>16 May - 16 June, 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth Session</td>
<td>30 July - 18 September, 1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenth Session</td>
<td>9-17 October, 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh Session</td>
<td>14-26 November, 1949</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. The objective resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
   (a) 22nd January 1947
   (b) 15th August 1947
   (c) 26th January 1950
   (d) 26th November 1949

2. The sovereignty under the Constitution of India vested with:
   (a) President
   (b) Prime Minister
   (c) Parliament
   (d) People

3. Which part of the Constitution of India represent the quintessence, the philosophy and the ideals or soul of the Constitution?
   (a) Fundamental Rights
   (b) Fundamental duties
   (c) Directive Principles
   (d) Preamble

4. The date mentioned in the preamble of the Constitution:
   (a) 22nd January 1947
   (b) 15th August 1947
   (c) 26th January 1950
   (d) 26th November 1949

5. The status of India from 15th August 1947 to 26th January 1950:
   (a) Dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations
   (b) Sovereign state
   (c) Dependent Territory
   (d) Crown colony

6. "The state shall have no religion of its own and all persons shall be equally entitled to freedom of conscience and right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion". This principle is termed:
   (a) Republicanism
   (b) Federalism
   (c) Secularism
   (d) Socialism

7. "A representative and responsible system under which those who administer the affairs of the state are chosen by the electorate and accountable to them." This refers to:
   (a) Socialism
   (b) Democracy
   (c) Republicanism
   (d) Federalism

8. Which term implies an elected head of state:
   (a) Republic
   (b) Socialist
   (c) Federal
   (d) Unitary

9. Identify the democratic state with hereditary head of state:
   (a) India
   (b) USA
   (c) Ireland
   (d) Britain

10. A country with collective head of state:
    (a) Switzerland
    (b) France
    (c) Germany
    (d) Norway

11. The member of the Constituent Assembly who made the remark that "The Preamble is the most precious part of the Constitution. It is the soul of the Constitution. It is the key to the Constitution."
    (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
    (b) Sanadra Patel
    (c) Thakuridas Bhargava
    (d) KM Munshi

12. Who made the statement "The Preamble of the Constitution is the horoscope of our Sovereign Democratic Republic"?
    (a) KM Munshi
    (b) Ambedkar
    (c) Thakuridas Bhargava
    (d) BN Rao

13. The idea of more powerful lower house has been copied from:
    (a) Britain
    (b) India
    (c) USA
    (d) Ireland

14. The idea of President is the supreme commander of the armed forces has been copied from:
    (a) Canada
    (b) Britain
    (c) USA
    (d) Ireland

15. The idea of single citizenship has been copied from:
    (a) Britain
    (b) India
    (c) USA
    (d) Ireland

16. The idea of written constitution has been copied from:
    (a) USA
    (b) Britain
    (c) Canada
    (d) Germany

17. Cabinet system in India was copied from:
    (a) USA
    (b) Canada
    (c) Britain
    (d) Japan

18. The idea of the President is the executive head of the state has been copied from:
    (a) Britain
    (b) Germany
    (c) USA
    (d) Canada

19. The idea of preogative writs has been copied from:
    (a) Britain
    (b) USA
    (c) Canada
    (d) Ireland

20. The idea of Independence of Judiciary has been copied from:
    (a) Canada
    (b) Britain
    (c) USA
    (d) Ireland

21. The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy has been copied from:
    (a) USA
    (b) Canada
    (c) Britain
    (d) Japan

22. The idea of Parliamentary privileges has been copied from:
    (a) USA
    (b) Canada
    (c) Britain
    (d) Ireland

23. The procedure of impeachment has been copied from:
    (a) Canada
    (b) Britain
    (c) USA
    (d) Ireland

24. The idea of bicameralism has been copied from:
    (a) USA
    (b) Canada
    (c) Britain
    (d) Ireland

25. The scheme of federation with a strong centre has been copied from:
    (a) Canada
    (b) Germany
    (c) USA
    (d) Australia

26. The idea of impeachment of President has been copied from:
    (a) Canada
    (b) Britain
    (c) USA
    (d) Ireland

27. The idea of nominating eminent members to Rajya Sabha has been copied from:
    (a) Ireland
    (b) U.S.A.
    (c) Britain
    (d) Canada

28. The idea of Concurrent List has been copied from:
    (a) USA
    (b) Canada
    (c) India
    (d) Germany

29. The idea of Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency has been copied from:
    (a) U.S.A.
    (b) Weimar Constitution of Germany
    (c) Canada
    (d) Australia

30. The distribution of powers between centre and states has been copied from:
    (a) Canada
    (b) Britain
    (c) USA
    (d) Ireland

31. The idea making procedure in India has been copied from:
    (a) Ireland
    (b) U.S.A.
    (c) Britain
    (d) Canada

32. The idea of joint sitting of two houses of parliament has been copied from:
    (a) Australia
    (b) Britain
    (c) Canada
    (d) Ireland

33. The procedure of removal of judges of High Court and Supreme Court has been copied from:
    (a) Canada
    (b) Britain
    (c) U.S.A.
    (d) Ireland

34. The idea of Vice President as the chairman of upper house has been copied from:
    (a) USA
    (b) Canada
    (c) South Africa
    (d) Germany

35. The idea of appointment of Governors of States by the centre has been copied from:
    (a) USA
    (b) Canada
    (c) Britain
    (d) South Africa

Answers
1(a) 2(d) 3(b) 4(d) 5(a) 6(d) 7(b) 8(a) 9(b) 10(a) 11(c) 12(a) 13(a) 14(b) 15(a) 16(a) 17(c) 18(c) 19(c) 20(a) 21(b) 22(c) 23(b) 24(b) 25(b) 26(c) 27(a) 28(b) 29(b) 30(a) 31(c) 32(a) 33(c) 34(a) 35(c)
ഇതാണ് വിശേഷിപ്പിച്ചത്: "ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ച് ഗുരുത്വാകർഷണ സ്വാധീനം എന്നു പറയുന്നത്."

ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ച് ഗുരുത്വാകർഷണ സ്വാധീനം എന്ന് പറയുന്നത്, ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ച് ഗുരുത്വാകർഷണ സ്വാധീനം എന്...
Modern India: Famous Persons

1. Who was the first general secretary of INC? (a) BR Ambedkar (b) Nehru (c) S Radhakrishnan (d) C Rajagopalachari
2. Who was the first deputy prime minister of India? (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) C Rajagopalachari (c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (d) Motilal Nehru
3. Who is called the 'mother of Indian nationalism'? (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Annie Besant (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Ambedkar
4. Who was defeated by Subhas Chandra Bose in 1939 when he was elected to the Mecca: (a) Gandhi (b) Bhagat Singh (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
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10. Who was called the 'father of the Indian Army'? (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) WC Paluskar (c) AC Majumdar (d) MM Malavya

Answers:

1. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress? (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Vinoba Bhave (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Aurobindo Ghosh
2. Who was the main propounder of Hindu Maha Sabha? (a) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (b) G Subramanya Iyer (c) VD Savarkar (d) Bhagat Singh
3. Who was the first general secretary of the INC? (a) BR Ambedkar (b) Nehru (c) S Radhakrishnan (d) C Rajagopalachari
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Answers:

1. Who was the last Governor General of British India? (a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Mountbatten (c) Lord Linlithgo (d) Lord Wavell
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6. Who got lathi blows while protesting against Simon Commission, which became fatal to him? (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) C Rajagopalachari (c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (d) Motilal Nehru
7. Who was the founder of Muslim League? (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Liaqat Ali Khan (c) Muhammad Iqbal (d) Maunala Abul Kalam Azad
8. Who was the first general of the Pakistan army? (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) WC Paluskar (c) AC Majumdar (d) MM Malavya
**ബ്രിട്ടനി് തക്തവീരോദിവ്**

3

Location Map

**[Location Map Image]**

**പ്രവാചകത്തി**

- ബ്രിട്ടനി് തക്തവീരോദിവ് ആഘോഷിച്ചപ്പോഴും ഇവർ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യതാ സാഹോജ വ്യക്തിമാരായിരുന്നു.
- തുടങ്ങുമ്പോഴ് ഇവരുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യ പ്രവൃത്തിയും വ്യക്തമാകിയതും സാധ്യമായിരുന്നു.
- തുടങ്ങുമ്പോഴും ഇവരുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യ പ്രവൃത്തിയും വ്യക്തമാകിയതുമായിരുന്നു.

**നിരൂപനം**

- ഇത് പ്രക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഇത് പ്രക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നു എന്നുമുള്ള പ്രക്രിയകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.
- ഇത് പ്രക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഇത് പ്രക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നു എന്നുമുള്ള പ്രക്രിയകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.
- ഇത് പ്രക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഇത് പ്രക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നു എന്നുമുള്ള പ്രക്രിയകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

**സാരാർത്ഥം**

- ഇത് പ്രക്രിയകൾക്ക് പ്രക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഇത് പ്രക്രിയകൾക്ക് പ്രക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നു എന്നുമുള്ള പ്രക്രിയകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.
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**വിശദീകരണം**

- ഇത് പ്രക്രിയകൾക്ക് പ്രക്രിയകളും പ്രക്രിയകളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.
- ഇത് പ്രക്രിയകൾക്ക് പ്രക്രിയകളും പ്രക്രിയകളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.
- ഇത് പ്രക്രിയകൾക്ക് പ്രക്രിയകളും പ്രക്രിയകളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

**വിഭാഗങ്ങളും**

- ഇത് പ്രക്രിയകൾക്ക് പ്രക്രിയകളും പ്രക്രിയകളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.
- ഇത് പ്രക്രിയകൾക്ക് പ്രക്രിയകളും പ്രക്രിയകളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.
- ഇത് പ്രക്രിയകൾക്ക് പ്രക്രിയകളും പ്രക്രിയകളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.
1. The mine from where the famous diamond was obtained:
(a) Golconda
(b) Panna
(c) Kolar
(d) Huti

2. The site of Sai Baba is at:
(a) Tirupati
(b) Puttaparthi
(c) Simhachalam
(d) Hyderabad

3. The person who was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh:
(a) K. Rosaiah
(b) Chandra Babu Naidu
(c) N. Chandrababu Naidu
(d) Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy

4. The largest city of South India:
(a) Chennai
(b) Madras
(c) Bengaluru
(d) Hyderabad

5. The most famous monument in India:
(a) Qutb Minar
(b) Taj Mahal
(c) Red Fort
(d) Rashtrapati Bhavan

6. The state in India with the largest percentage of rural population:
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Bihar
(d) Madhya Pradesh

7. Indian Cancer Research Centre is situated at:
(a) Kolkata
(b) Rajiv Gandhi Institute
(c) Cliniques Nationales de Canerologie
(d) Patna

8. The capital of Eastern Chalukyas:
(a) Achyuta Purushottam
(b) Nagarjunakonda
(c) Srirangam
(d) Srirangam

9. Sir Ronald Ross was born at:
(a) Chennai
(b) Madras
(c) Kolkata
(d) Vellore

10. The monument built by Quli Qutub Shah:
(a) Golconda Fort
(b) Parentha Sagar
(c) Golconda Fort
(d) Golconda Fort

11. The first state in South India where President's rule was declared for the first time:
(a) Kerala
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Karnataka

12. The largest non-capital city in South India:
(a) Chennai
(b) Kochi
(c) Trivandrum
(d) Madurai

13. The 8th city of Delhi:
(a) Hauz Khas
(b) Rajpur
(c) Ashoka Nagar
(d) Lodhi

14. Saddle Peak which is the highest peak in the Arunachal Pradesh:
(a) Taha Peak
(b) Taha Peak
(c) Taha Peak
(d) Taha Peak

15. The person who observed fast unto death demanding the creation of Andhra State:
(a) T. Prakasam
(b) Y. Rajasekhar
(c) A.K. Gopalan
(d) A.K. Gopalan

16. The state in South India in terms of coastal length:
(a) Kerala
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Karnataka

17. Bibi-ka-Makbara is situated in:
(a) Aurangabad
(b) Nizamabad
(c) Aurangabad
(d) Aurangabad

18. The Oldest rocks in India:
(a) Kolar
(b) Nilgiri
(c) Singhbhum
(d) Singhbhum

19. Population density of India:
(a) 490
(b) 390
(c) 390
(d) 490

20. The largest princely state in India at the time of independence:
(a) Baroda
(b) Patiala
(c) Baroda
(d) Baroda

21. The Jorhat National Park is in the State of:
(a) Assam
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Meghalaya
(d) Meghalaya

22. The Main river in Arunachal Pradesh:
(a) Sutlej
(b) Brahmaputra
(c) Ganga
(d) Yarlung Zangbo

23. Before the establishment of Union Territory, Arunachal Pradesh was the part of:
(a) Assam
(b) West Bengal
(c) Sikkim
(d) Manipur

24. Arunachal Pradesh comes under the jurisdiction of:
(a) High Court
(b) High Court
(c) High Court
(d) High Court

25. 'Orchid state of India':
(a) Odisha
(b) Assam
(c) West Bengal
(d) Manipur

26. The person who observed fast unto death demanding the creation of Andhra State:
(a) T. Prakasam
(b) Y. Rajasekhar
(c) A.K. Gopalan
(d) A.K. Gopalan

27. The first woman Governor of South India:
(a) Sarojini Naidu
(b) Padmaja Naidu
(c) K. Rosaiah
(d) K. Rosaiah

28. Which state is on the banks of Krishna:
(a) Telangana
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Telangana
(d) Andhra Pradesh

29. Which neighbouring country of India claimed certain areas of Arunachal Pradesh recently?
(a) Pakistan
(b) Nepal
(c) Bhutan
(d) China

30. The line that separates Indian Himalayas from the China:
(a) Paalchit Line
(b) Mc Mahon Line
(c) Meghna
(d) Brahmaputra

Answers
1. (b)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (a)
6. (b)
7. (c)
8. (a)
9. (b)
10. (b)
11. (a)
12. (d)
13. (c)
14. (c)
15. (b)
16. (a)
17. (d)
18. (c)
19. (b)
20. (a)
21. (d)
22. (c)
23. (b)
24. (a)
25. (b)
26. (c)
27. (b)
28. (b)
29. (c)
30. (d)
Russia

1. Russia shares border with ....... countries:
   (a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15
2. The coldest country in the world:
   (a) USA (b) Soviet Union (c) Danube (d) Amur
3. The last Czar of Russia:
   (a) Alexander II (b) Czar Nicholas I (c) Czar Nicholas II (d) Kerensky
4. Czar Nicholas I was overthrown by the Revolution:
   (a) Bolshevik Revolution (b) Menshevik Revolution (c) February Revolution (d) None of these
5. Who led the October Revolution (Bolshevik Revolution) that seized power from Kerensky?
   (a) Stalin (b) Lenin (c) Lenin (d) Stalin
6. The deepest fresh water lake in the world:
   (a) Superior (b) Byskal (c) Victoria (d) Tanganyika
7. The country with most number of time zones is Russia. It has ....... time zones:
   (a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15
8. The city of Students:
   (c) Vienna (d) Pune (a) St.Petersburg (b) Moscow
9. The national animal of Bangladesh:
   (a) Yak (b) Horse (c) Meghna Beach (d) Sundarbans
10. Who led the February Revolution (Bolshevik Revolution) that seized power from Kerensky?
    (a) Trotsky (b) Lenin (c) Lenin (d) Stalin
11. Which was the actual Russian Revolution?
    (a) Menshevik Revolution (b) Menshevik Revolution (c) Socialist Revolution (d) None of these
12. Who led the October Revolution (Bolshevik Revolution) that seized power from Kerensky?
    (a) Trotsky (b) Lenin (c) Lenin (d) Stalin
13. The year of Russian Revolution:
    (a) 1911 (b) 1917 (c) 1918 (d) 1922
14. Sunny Muslim majority area in Russia. The longest river in Russia:
    (a) Volga (b) Danube (c) Siberian (d) Amur
15. Other than India, which is a neighbouring country of Bangladesh?
    (c) Myanmar (d) Thailand (a) China (b) Nepal
16. Russian literature is influenced by which Indian writer?
    (a) Mirza Ghulam Ali (b) Mirza Ghalib (c) Kazi Nazrul Islam (d) Muhammad Iqbal
17. In Bangladesh, Ganga is known as:
    (a) Hooghly (b) Chittagong (c) Dhaka (d) Shitala
18. Bangladesh is known as:
    (a) Land of Rivers and Distributaries (b) Land of 1000 Lakes (c) Land of Canals (d) None of these
19. Bangladesh launched the first satellite in the world (125 km):
    (a) 1957 (b) 1958 (c) 1959 (d) 1960
20. Who was the founder of Bangladesh?
    (a) Ziaur Rehman (b) Mirzga (c) Kazi Nazrul Islam (d) Muhammad Iqbal
21. The main language of Bangladesh:
    (a) Urdu (b) English (c) Bengali (d) Hindi
22. The largest distributary of Brahmaputra:
    (c) Lower Meghna (b) Lower Padma (a) Jamuna (b) Padma
23. The second largest religious group in Bangladesh:
    (a) Muslim (b) Christianity (c) Hindu (d) Buddhism
24. The second largest religious group in Bangladesh:
    (a) Muslim (b) Christianity (c) Hindu (d) Buddhism
25. Sundarbans delta is formed after the merging of two rivers, namely .......
    (c) Indus and Ganga (b) Ganga and Yamuna (a) Indus and Ganga

Bangladesh

1. Bangladesh is the youngest country in South Asia, formed in .......
    (a) 1971 (b) 1970 (c) 1989 (d) 1968
2. In Bangladesh, Ganga is known as:
    (a) Hooghly (b) Patna (c) Jamuna (d) Bhagirathi
3. .... in Bangladesh is the longest beach in the world (125 km).
    (a) Cox’s Bazar (b) Narail Beach (c) Cox’s Bazar (d) Meghna Beach
4. In which of the following commodities, Bangladesh leading?
    (a) Jute (b) Tea (c) Gold (d) Coffee
5. The organisation that fought for the liberation of Bangladesh is ‘...........’.
    (a) LTTE (b) Muktibahini (c) Buddhists (d) Hindus
6. The main religion of Bangladesh:
    (a) Muslim (b) Christianity (c) Buddhism (d) Hindu
7. Bangladesh launched the first satellite in the world (125 km):
    (a) 1957 (b) 1958 (c) 1959 (d) 1960
8. Bangladesh is known as:
    (a) Land of Rivers and Distributaries (b) Land of 1000 Lakes (c) Land of Canals (d) None of these
9. The red square is in .......
    (a) Moscow (b) St.Petersburg (c) Kiev (d) None of these
10. 1789 (b) 1776 (c) 1780 (d) 1760

Answers

1. Russia
   12. Bangladesh
5. Bangladesh
9. Bangladesh
13. Bangladesh
17. Bangladesh
20. Bangladesh

Answers

1. Russia
   12. Bangladesh
5. Bangladesh
9. Bangladesh
13. Bangladesh
17. Bangladesh
20. Bangladesh

Answers
Facts About Kerala

1. What is known as ‘Dakshina Nalanda’?
(a) Parthivaparam saala (b) Sirmozilavasam
(c) Kanthathur Sala (d) Malhodayaparam

2. Thiruvananthapuram as the ‘gneyar of Travancore’, which is now in Kanyakumari district:
(a) Vijnajam (b) Nainad (c) Aavanam (d) Sucecnadram

3. Which among the following was not a fresh water lake?
(a) Veli (b) Sathakombutta (c) Velli (d) Poolukodu

4. The southernmost fresh water lagoon in Kerala is:
(a) Veli (b) Vellanad (c) Thiruvananthapuram (d) Kollam

5. Merryland, the second film studio in Kerala started functioning at:
(b) CP Ramaswami Iyer (c) T. M. Madhava Rao (d) Rama Rao

6. The Kollam - Kottappuram stretch of West Coast Canal is known as:
(a) National Waterway-1 (b) National Waterway-2
(c) National Waterway-3 (d) National Waterway-4

7. The highest peak in Thiruvananthapuram district:
(a) Poonmudi (b) Neyyatinkara (c) Collur (d) Thripunithura

8. Which of the following is correctly matched?
(a) Marthandavarma (b) Dharma Raja
(c) Chithira Tirunal (d) Ayilyam Tirunal

9. The popular film produced in Travancore is:
(a) Vairamuthu (b) Vellanad (c) Pathanamthitta (d) Alappuzha

10. M.C. Road connects Thiruvananthapuram and:
(a) Velli (b) Vellanad (c) Aaralam (d) Angamali

11. In which district the Shendurney wildlife sanctuary is situated?
(a) Kollam (b) Thiruvananthapuram (c) Pathanamthitta (d) Ernakulam

12. The place where Duryodhana Temple is situated:
(a) Kollam (b) Thiruvananthapuram (c) Pathanamthitta (d) Ernakulam

13. In 1888, the legislative council in Travancore started functioning at:
(a) Thiruvananthapuram (b) Kollam (c) Alappuzha (d) Morellkara

14. The famous statue in front of the Govt. Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram from which the name ‘Statue Junction’ is evolved, is that of:
(a) Ayilyam Tirunal (b) Madhava Rao (c) Swati Tirunal (d) Rama Rao

15. The southernmost taluk in Kerala:
(a) Nettumangad (b) Nedumangad (c) Thiruvananthapuram (d) Chinnakkantham

16. Which wild life sanctuary is in Thiruvananthapuram district?
(a) Shendurney (b) Periyar (c) Aaramal (d) Manimuthu

17. Where is Putharikandam ground situated?
(a) Vellayani (b) Sasthamkotta (c) Pathanamthitta (d) Ernakulam

18. The Chala market founded by Raja Kesavadas is in:
(a) Alappuzha (b) Kollam (c) Varkala (d) Thiruvananthapuram

19. Which bird sanctuary is in Thiruvananthapuram district?
(a) Veli (b) Vellanad (c) Thiruvananthapuram (d) Kollam

20. Which among the following is correctly matched?
(a) Kumarasan Kayikkara (b) Aryankal Venganur (c) Chithira Swamikal Kunnammula (d) All are correctly matched

21. The last formed city corporations in Kerala are:
(a) Kochi (b) Kollam (c) Pathanamthitta (d) Ernakulam

22. During the period of Swati Tirunal, the Hajur Kacheri (Secretariat) of Travancore was shifted to Thiruvananthapuram from:
(a) Alappuzha (b) Kollam (c) Morellkara (d) Morellkara

23. During the period of Swati Tirunal, the Hajur Kacheri (Secretariat) of Travancore was shifted to Thiruvananthapuram from:
(a) Alappuzha (b) Kollam (c) Morellkara (d) Morellkara

24. The ‘Chilanthi temple’ in Pathanamthitta district:
(a) Aaralam (b) Mangalavanam (c) Puralimala (d) Agasthyamala

25. The National Highway passing through Thiruvananthapuram city:
(a) N.H. 17 (b) N.H. 212 (c) N.H. 47 (d) N.H. 49

Answers

11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (d) 21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (b)
Current Affairs

1. In 2015 May who was appointed as the first president of the New Development Bank (NDB) of BRICS nations?
   (a) HY Kamath  (b) KV Kamath  (c) R.K.Sinha  (d) None of these

2. Pranab Mukherjee, the President of India was recently in Russia to attend the anniversary celebrations of Russia's victory in World War II?
   (a) July 7  (b) July 5  (c) July 9  (d) None of these

3. Which Indian author has been selected for the prestigious Man Booker International Prize?
   (a) Laszlo Krasznahorkai  (b) Vikram Seth  (c) R.K.Sinha  (d) None of these

4. Who became the Director General of Doordarshan – Veena Jain?
   (a) Lord Kamlesh Patel  (b) Dr.Kamal Bawa  (c) Prof. Sanjeev Galande  (d) None of these

5. Kerala Government has declared which state butterfly as 'Snake Bird Day' in a bid to protect the endangered species which is also known as Indian darter?
   (a) Kerala  (b) Tamil Nadu  (c) May 21  (d) May 29

6. The nationality of Nico Rosberg who has won the Austrian Grand Prix Formula One 2015 won the 2014 Encore Award for his novel? 'The Lives of Others'
   (a) Switzerland  (b) Brazil  (c) United States  (d) Japan

7. Floyd Mayweather is related to which sport?
   (a) Boxing  (b) Shooting  (c) Race  (d) None of these

8. How many nationalities participated in the 2015 FIFA Women's Cup 2015?
   (a) 117  (b) 118  (c) 119  (d) None of these

9. The venue of the 19 th Conference of G-7 Finance Ministers Meeting:
   (a) Dresden  (b) Munich  (c) Berlin  (d) Bonn

10. The political party of David Cameron, the British Prime Minister:
    (a) Labour Party  (b) Green Party  (c) Conservative Party  (d) None of these

11. The German city which hosted the 2015 G-7 Finance Ministers Meeting:
    (a) Dresden  (b) Munich  (c) Berlin  (d) Bonn

12. International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking – June 26

13. Mandela Day- July 18

14. Which state has officially declared Blue City State?
    (a) Punjab  (b) Jammu & Kashmir  (c) Jharkhand  (d) Nagaland

15. Union home ministry has declared which state as a ‘disturbed area’ for one year period with an immediate effect from June 30, 2015?
    (a) Jharkhand  (b) Punjab  (c) Jammu & Kashmir  (d) Nagaland

16. World community has marked the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) as the world’s largest public works programme?
    (a) ASEAN  (b) SAARC  (c) UNO  (d) World Bank

17. Which team won the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup?
    (a) Brazil  (b) Germany  (c) United States  (d) Canada

18. The venue of the 2015 FIFA Women’s World Cup:
    (a) Vancouver  (b) Dallas  (c) Munich  (d) Toronto

19. Which country has become the first nation in the world to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis?
    (a) Germany  (b) France  (c) Greece  (d) Italy

20. Which country has defeated by Chile in the finals of the 2015 Copa America Football?
    (a) Argentina  (b) Brazil  (c) United States  (d) Venezuela

21. Which country was defeated by Chile in the 2015 FIFA Women’s World Cup?
    (a) Brazil  (b) Germany  (c) United States  (d) Canada

22. Who has been appointed as the Chairman of KSIDC? Jiji Thomson

23. Which Hungarian writer, on 19 th May 2015, won the prestigious Man Booker International Prize?
    (a) Mexico  (b) United States  (c) Greece  (d) Cuba

24. Aravind Saxena, the former Chief Commissioner- Central Bureau of Narcotics was recently in Russia to attend the Conference of G-20?
    (a) Vietnam  (b) Indonesia  (c) South Korea  (d) Russia

25. Which of the following is the full form of CPSE- Central Public Sector Enterprises?
    (a) ASEAN  (b) SAARC  (c) UNO  (d) World Bank

26. The first officer from Research and Analysis Wing who became a member of Union Public Service Commission- Arvind Saxena

27. On 11th May 2015 who was appointed as the Chairman of KSIDC?
    (a) Lord Kamlesh Patel  (b) Dr.Kamal Bawa  (c) Prof. Sanjeev Galande  (d) None of these

28. Who was appointed as the Chairman of SEBI?
    (a) Cyriac Joseph  (b) Alok Ranjan Bhargava  (c) R.K.Sinha  (d) None of these

29. The Prime Minister of Serbia who put an end to the name of Kosovo?
    (a) Aleksandar Vucic  (b) Milutin Morovic  (c) Boris Tadic  (d) None of these

30. The brand ambassador of Visit South Wales?
    (a) Daniel Craig  (b) Aishwarya Rai  (c) Freida Pinto  (d) Sepo Blatter

31. The United States, on 29 th May 2015; removed which country from the list of state sponsors of terrorism?
    (a) Pakistan  (b) China  (c) Race  (d) None of these

32. Who resigned the post of Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 21 st May 2015?
    (a) O.Paneer Selvam  (b) M.Kメリ  (c) J. Jayalalithaa  (d) None of these

33. Which Hungarian writer, on 19 th May 2015, won the prestigious Man Booker International Prize?
    (a) Laszlo Krasznahorkai  (b) Vikram Seth  (c) R.K.Sinha  (d) None of these

34. The first Asian woman to be elected as a Mayor in the United Kingdom?
    (a) Hanifah Kaur Dheer  (b) Anuj Garg  (c) Meena Kumari Mathur  (d) None of these

35. On 11th May 2015 who was appointed as the Chairman of KSIDC?
    (a) Alok Ranjan Bhargava  (b) Lord Kamlesh Patel  (c) Dr.Kamal Bawa  (d) None of these

36. Which team won the 2015 FIFA Women’s World Cup?
    (a) Brazil  (b) Germany  (c) United States  (d) Canada

37. Which country has become the first nation in the world to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis?
    (a) Germany  (b) France  (c) Greece  (d) Italy

38. Which country has defeated by Chile in the finals of the 2015 Copa America Football?
    (a) Argentina  (b) Brazil  (c) United States  (d) Venezuela

39. Which country has been selected for the prestigious G.D Birla award for Scientific Research 2014?
    (a) Prof. Sanjivee Galarde  (b) Dr.Kamal Bawa  (c) Lord Kamlesh Patel  (d) None of these

40. Which country has become the first nation in the world to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis?
    (a) Germany  (b) France  (c) Greece  (d) Italy

41. The venue of the 2015 FIFA Women’s World Cup:
    (a) Vancouver  (b) Dallas  (c) Munich  (d) Toronto

42. Which country was defeated by Chile in the 2015 FIFA Women’s World Cup?
    (a) Brazil  (b) Germany  (c) United States  (d) Canada

43. The full form of the Battle of Waterloo was held at which place? Belgium

44. Who became the Director General of NDB in May 2015?
    (a) KV Kamath  (b) KV Kamath  (c) R.K.Sinha  (d) None of these

45. The TV channel dedicated to the interests of agriculture and allied sector?
    (a) DD Kisan TV  (b) DD Kisan  (c) DD Kisan TV  (d) None of these

46. The nationality of Nico Rosberg who has won the Austrian Grand Prix Formula One 2015 won the 2014 Encore Award for his novel? 'The Lives of Others'
    (a) Switzerland  (b) Brazil  (c) United States  (d) Japan